Subject No. 46.
Additional drains required in Shimoga Town.

Summary of discussion.—The construction of a main drain in Shimoga Town for carrying off the sewage after the Kumbargundi is filled up, is under contemplation. For the better drainage of all parts of the town, 3 or 4 additional drains (particulars given) are necessary.

Dewan's reply.—It is difficult to decide off-hand this question, which is one of detail and would depend upon whether the levels allow of what is asked for. The project has been examined by the Sanitary Engineer (Mr. Standish Lee) and the Chief Engineer (Colonel Bowen). The suggestion now made will be duly examined, and every endeavour will be made to serve the best interests of the town as far as possible.

Subject No. 47.
Two Musafarkhanas required in Shimoga.

Summary of discussion.—Two Musafarkhanas are required, one at each end of the town of Shimoga, in view of the great inconvenience to which travellers are now put, in their visits to this rising and expanding town.

Dewan's reply.—Provision for Musafarkhanas can be made only as funds for the purpose are available. But the more pressing want, it seems, is separate accommodation for travellers who return from Tirupati and other cholera infected places. Such accommodation is being provided at Bangalore and Mysore and similar provision will be made at Shimoga also, in due course out of State funds.

Subject No 48.
Encroachment of the river at Shimoga.

Summary of discussion.—The river at Shimoga is encroaching on its western bank. It now threatens the Bangalore-Mangalore road, and would hereafter endanger the town in that locality.

Dewan's reply.—The point will be noted for attention in the Public Works Department.

Subject No. 49.
Shraya for immemorial waste wet and dry land.

Summary of discussion.—Dry and wet lands which have been long, almost immemorial, waste should be allowed to be taken up for cultivation on Shraya as has been done in the case of lands for garden cultivation.

Dewan's reply.—The same terms as are allowed for garden cultivation cannot be granted for Dry and Wet lands. But some favorable rates can be given, and for this the necessary discretion has been given to the Deputy Commissioner in the recently issued rules under the Land Revenue Code.

Subject No. 50.
Tank restoration and maintenance. Distinction between tanks yielding not more than Rs. 300 revenue and other tanks, &c.

Summary of discussion.—The subject of tank repair and maintenance was brought up by several members of more than one District. Mr. Nadig Ranga Rao (from Shimoga Taluk) pointed out that the rule which laid on raiyats the obligation of maintaining tanks which yielded revenue not exceeding Rs. 300 had led to a serious deterioration of these tanks, which Mr. H. Krishnappa (from Closepet Taluk) attributed to want of unanimity among the village community, the

refusal of a recalcitrant few hampering the work of all. Mr. Swami Rao (from Honnali Taluk) attributed the neglect to the poverty of raiyats holding lands under these small tanks. All these gentlemen would have Government take charge of these small tanks also, while Representatives from the Shikarpur and Holalkere Taluks would suggest that Government might at least bring these tanks up to a standard condition of safety and then hand them over to the raiyats and afterwards insist on their being maintained in this condition in the future. Mr. Murugappa (from Chitaldroog) failed to see the justice of requiring raiyats to maintain a tank, in addition to paying wet assessment on the lands held by them below it. Under the recent orders in the case of tanks with a revenue of Rs. 300 and less, raiyats are to carry out the earthwork necessary to raise the bund to proper height and Government would help with the stone and masonry work when the earthwork is finished. In the case of the larger tanks alone would Government incur the necessary outlay from State funds, supplemented by such voluntary contributions as may be forthcoming according to custom. As to this, Mr. Chinnappa (from Chintamani Taluk) and Mr. Nanjundaiya (from Bowringpet Taluk) could not see why a distinction should be made between the larger and the smaller tanks, while for purposes of classification and assessment of revenue the lands below them were treated all alike and under the same principles. They held that the difference between the Dry and Wet assessment was a sufficient return to Government for all outlay necessary to maintain a tank in proper condition and therefore the latter gentleman considered it only fair that either Government should take only a Dry rate of assessment for their lands or relieve them from the obligation to carry out earthwork. Mr. Chinnappa (from Chintamani Taluk) would further point out that tanks yielding Rs. 300 and less were by far, the most numerous.

Dewan's reply:—It has always been held in Mysore that the wet assessment provided merely for a return on the outlay incurred in the original construction of the work, and that the raiyat was bound to maintain the work in good order. This obligation on the part of the raiyat has always been enforced more or less strictly in the various Districts. In principle, therefore, there is really no distinction between tanks yielding Rs. 300 and those yielding more. In the case of the latter, the work required (owing to past neglect by the raiyat) is generally so excessive that the Government often only take a money contribution in partial commutation of the obligation neglected to be enforced in the past. Without going further into the question of this obligation, it may be sufficient here to state that the entire resources of the Government are now spent upon the larger works, and that the minor works have, as a matter of course to wait, unless the raiyats by offering to repair their past neglect, induce Government to

grant funds for masonry, &c. The Government wish to make no difference if possible between small and large works, but the former are so numerous that unless taken by the raiyats, much can't be done to them, while the larger ones are more effectually dealt with by the Public Works Department and bring larger revenue.

Subject No. 51.
Prayers at State expense for rain.

Summary of discussion.—The old practice for some-time, now discontinued, of performing certain pujas at State expense, as prayers for rain when rains failed and a drought was threatened, should be revived.

Dewan's reply.—Recorded.

Subject No. 52.
Confirmation of Inam within sannad boundaries.

Summary of discussion.—Almost all the land Inams in the Malnad were granted by the Anegundi, Vijayanagar, and Nagar Kings. These consisted mostly of entire villages and in some cases parts of villages. In all cases however, boundary stones were fixed on the ground and their positions described in the sannads. The entire area comprised within the limits indicated by these boundary stones should be confirmed as Inam.

Dewan's reply.—Rules exist to this effect. Where boundaries exist and can be identified, the Inam and Survey Departments never interfere with the areas comprised therein. In many cases, boundaries cannot be ascertained and there is reason to suspect encroachment. In such cases, the excesses found are treated under the very liberal rules sanctioned for the purpose since the Rendition. In individual cases, where, as alleged, excesses have been charged though boundaries were proved, representations should be made by petition.

Subject No. 53.
Variation of Jodi with reference to variation in valuation of inam holding.

Summary of discussion.—Excess jodi upon Inam lands is recovered on assessment fixed by the Survey Settlement, but in cases where assessment on such lands is reduced during the Survey Settlement, no proportionate reduction in the jodi is made and the former rate of jodi alone is collected. Such procedure is not reasonable.

Dewan's reply.—Such cases are very rare. The terms of settlement objected to are such as were accepted by the Inamdars who sought enfranchisement. The jodi to which objection is taken is a matter of contract entered into by the original acceptor of the inam, and cannot be reduced in any case.

Subject No. 54.
Sannad Bijavari should also be considered in fixing quit-rent on Inam holdings.

Summary of discussion.—Before Survey Settlement, Inam lands were assessed on Bijavari, and after the Survey Settlement, assessment was fixed on the survey area of each land, but in making addition or deduction in assessment, consideration is only given to the former Beriz and to the present survey assessment, without reference to the former Bijavari and to the survey area of the land and consequently the inamdars were at a loss.